

DURKOVSKY, J., JANCINA, J.

The application of telecurietherapy with Co60 in malignancies  
of the head and neck regions. Cesk. radiol. 19 no.3:187-193  
My '65

1. Vyskumny ustav onkologicky v Bratislave (riaditel: doc. dr.  
V. Thurzo).

DURKOVSKY, J.; KRAJCI, M.

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Carcinoma experiences and results of treatment. Neoplasma  
(Bratisl.) 12 no. 5:549-556 '65.

1. Cancer Research Institute, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.  
Submitted May 7, 1965.

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1. Radiologicke oddelenie Vyskumneho ustavu onkologickeho v Bratislave.

DURLAKOWA, I.

ZWIERZ, J.; CHRZANOWSKI, B.; DURLAKOWA, I.; TRZANKOWSKI, J.

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2 no.2:218-219 1950  
(CIML 20:6)

1. Summary of the report given at 10th Congress of the Polish Mi-  
crobiological and Epidemiological Society held in Gdansk, Sept.  
1949. (Wroclaw.)

DURLAKOWA, I.

ZWIERZ, J.; CHRZANOWSKI, B.; DURLAKOWA, I.

Differential investigations on Leptospira strains cultured in Poland. Med.dosw.mikrob. 2 no.2:220 1950. (CIML 20:6)

L. Summary of the report given at 10th Congress of the Polish Microbiological and Epidemiological Society held in Gdansk, Sept. 1949. (Wroclaw.)

CHRZANOWSKI, B.; DURIAKOWA, I.; SWIERZ, J.

Examination of domestic animals for Leptospira. Med. dosw. mikrob.,  
Warsz. 4 no. 3:397-399 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Summary of work progress presented at 11th Congress of Polish  
Microbiologists held in Krakow May 1951. 2. Wroclaw.

ZWIERZ, J.; DURLAKOWA, I.; LOBODZINSKA, M.

Survey of endemic leptospirosis region in Lower Silezia and other  
regions of Poland. Polski tygod. lek. 7 no. 35:1041-1045 1 Sept  
1952.  
(CLML 23:5)

1. Of the State Institute of Hygiene in Wroclaw.

ZWIERZ, J.; DURLAKOWA, I.; LOBOZINSKA, M.; SOBOLEWSKA, M.

Comparative studies on serological methods used most frequently in  
diagnosis of leptospirosis. Med. dosw. mikrob. 5 no.2:231-236 1953.  
(CLML 25:1)

1. Of Wroclaw Branch of the State Institute of Hygiene; Leptospirosis  
center.

ZWIERZ, J.;CHRZANOWSKI, B.;DURLAKOWA, I.

Studies on carriage of swamp fever by rodents. Polski tygod. lek. 8 no.18:  
655-659 4 May 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Of Wroclaw State Institute of Hygiene.

DURLAKOWA, Irena; PRZONDO-HESSEK, Anna; MARESZ-BABCZYSZYN, Jadwiga

O-Antigens of Klebsiella types K:63 - K:72. Arch.immun.ter.dosw. 8  
no.4:645-654 '60.

1. Department of Bacteriology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw, and Department of Medical Microbiology, Medical School, Wroclaw.

(KLEBSIELLA immunol)

DURLAKOWA, Irena; MARESZ-BABCZYSZYK, Jadwiga; PRZONDO-HESSEK, Anna

Klebsiella appearing in clinically-verified ozena. Arch.immun.  
ter.dosw. 8 no.2:203-211 '60.

l. Zaklad Bakteriologii Instytutu Immunologii i Terapii  
Doswiadczonej PAN we Wrocławiu.  
(RHINITIS ATROPHIC diag)

DURLAKOWA, Irena; MARESZ-BABCZYSZYK, Jadwiga; PRZONDO-HESSEK, Anna

Biochemical properties of Klebsiella. Arch.immun.ter.dosw.8 no.2:  
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1. Zaklad Bakteriologii Instytutu Immunologii i Terapii  
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DURLAKOWA, Irena

Studies of the antigenic structure of Klebsiella Baeilli isolated  
in Wroclaw. Arch.immun.ter.dosw. 8 no.4:631-644 '60.

1. Department of Bacteriology, Institute of Immunology and Experi-  
mental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.

((KLEBSIELLA immunol)

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mental Therapy (Instytut Immunologii i Terapii DoswiadczaLne:  
Ludwika Hirschfelda) Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN--Polska Akademia  
Source: Wroclaw; Director: Prof. Stefan SLOPEK, Dr.

Source: Warsaw, Postepy Higieny i Medycyny DoswiadczaLnej, Vol XV, 1  
Data: 1961, pp. 363-364.

Data: "Studies of the Antigenic Structure of Klebsiella Bacilli Isola:  
in Wroclaw." English abstract of original English article, p:  
lished in Arch. Immunol. i Terapii Dosw., 1960, 8, 631.

670 9816

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Source: Warsaw, Postepy Higieny i Medycyny Doswiadczonej, Vol XV, No 1, 1961, pp 364-365.

Data: "O-Antigens of Klebsiella Types K:63 - K:72." English abstract of original article [English], published in Arch. Immunol. i Terapii Dosw., 1960, 8, 213

Authors:

DURLAKOWA, I  
PRZONDO-HESSEK, A  
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Source: Warsaw, Postepy Higieny i Medycyny Doswiadczonej, Vol XV, No 4, Data: 1961, pp 434-435.

Data: "Biochemical Properties of Klebsiella Bacilli."

English abstract of article originally published in Arch. Immunol. i Terapii Dos. 1960, 8, 203.

Authors:

DURLAKOWA, I.

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Source: im. Ludwika Hirschfelda), Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN--Pol-

Source: Akademia Nauk), Wroclaw; Director: Prof. Stefan SLOPEK, Dr.

Data: Warsaw, Postepy Higieny i Medycyny Doswiadczonej, Vol XV, No 1

1961, pp 435-437.

Data: "Klebsiella Bacilli Occurring in Clinical Cases of Ozena."  
English abstract of article originally published in Arch. Immunol-

Authors:

DURLAKOWA, I.  
MARESZ-BABCZYSZYN, J.  
PRZONDO-HESSEK, A.

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DURLAKOWA, Irena; MARESZ-BABCZYSZYN, Jadwiga; PRZONDO-HESSEK, Anna;  
~~DUSAR, Zofia; MROZ-KURPIELA, Ewa~~

The phenomenon of bacteriocinogeny in bacilli of the genus  
Klebsiella. I. Characteristics of Klebsiella bacteriocins.  
Arch. immun. ther. exp. 12 no.3:308-318 '64.

The phenomenon of bacteriocinogeny in bacilli of the genus  
Klebsiella. II. Bacteriocins produced by strains of Klebsiella  
bacilli isolated from patients with ozena. Ibid.:319-331

1. Department of Bacteriology, Institute of Immunology and  
Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.

KOSSOWSKI, Stanislaw; DURLAKOWA, Irena; AGOPSOWICZ, Grzegorz; MARESZ-BABCZYSZYN, Jadwiga; KUSTRZYCKA, Helena; PRZEMKO-HESSEK, Anna; CYRULEWSKA, Jadwiga; LUSAR, Zofia

Clinical, bacteriological and serological studies on chronic atrophic fetid nasopharyngitis. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 12 no. 4:483-490 '64

Clinical, bacteriological and serological studies on chronic atrophic nonfetid nasopharyngitis and laryngitis. Ibid.t 491-496

1. Department of Bacteriology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw;  
The Laryngological Clinic, School of Medicine, Wroclaw,  
and Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Wroclaw.

DURLIK, Bronislaw, inz.; FRACZEK, Lidwik, inz.

Activity methods of the factory circle of the Association of  
Engineers and Technicians of the Metallurgic Industry of the  
B.Bierut Ironworks. Przegl techn 85 no.1:9 5 Ja '64.

DURLIK, Ireneusz, mgr inz.

Some problems connected with better designing and planning of industrial plants. Przegl techn 85 no. 46:1,3 15 N '64.

DURLYANINA, G., inzh.-stroitel' (Baku)

New water flowmeters for concrete mixers. Izobr.i rats. no.12:37  
D '58. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Flowmeters)

Durmala, Z.

H-4

Country : POLAND  
Category : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and  
Their Applications. Corrosion, Corrosion \*  
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959 No 49890

Author : Durmala, Z.  
Institute : Not given  
Title : Gas Corrosion (Oxidation) and " Growth "  
of Cast Iron

Orig Pub. : Przegl. odlewn., 1958, NO 6, 164-169

Abstract : Effect of various factors on the gas corrosion  
of cast iron are described. Analogy of the  
oxidation theory developed for the non-ferrous  
metals and for their alloys, is applied to the  
mechanism of corrosion and the " growth " of  
cast iron. Based on the investigations and the  
review of literature, the effects of chemical  
composition on the growth, on heat resistance

\* Control

Card: 1/2

H-10

COUNTRY	:	H
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82597	
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT Con'd	: 500, 600 and 700° in a normal atmosphere, as a rule, are lower than those of not annealed samples. The decrease of $\sigma_b$ is greater the greater is the annealing temperature. The decrease in $\sigma_b$ can barely be observed for LC, while the behaviour of CC and MC in this respect is almost identical. The values of $\sigma_b$ for all grades of C, annealed in the atmosphere of flue gases, go through a minimum at 200-300° and a maximum at 400-500°, above 500° $\sigma_b$ falls very rapidly. The greatest drop	
CARD:	3/6	

H - 13

COUNTRY :	ii
CATEGORY :	
ABS. JOUR. :	AZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82597
AUTHOR :	
TYPE :	
TITLE :	
ORIG. PUB. :	
ABSTRACT :	of $G_b$ in these instances occurs with SC and the smallest with LC. $G_b$ values after annealing in the atmosphere of flue gases are lower than those for the samples annealed in normal atmosphere. "The rate of growth" of C was observed at temperatures $> 400^\circ$ . No difference in "the rate of growth" of CC and MC was noted. The effect of annealing atmosphere (flue gases) on the rate of growth was observed only at $700^\circ$ . Data pertaining to the stability of various C grades against the gas corrosion revealed analogical trends obtained in the study
CARD:	4/6

COUNTRY :	H
CATEGORY :	
ABSTRACT JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82597
AUTHOR :	
INST. :	
TITLE :	
ORIG. PUB. :	
ABSTRACT	: of the rate of growth of C. A considerable effect of gas corrosion was observed at 700° temperature. Studies of C structures indicated that the degree of "the rate of growth" and of oxidation of C depend on the transition of pearlitic structure into ferritic with simultaneous graphitization. As a result of the conducted study in the temperature range up to 400° it is possible to employ CC and MC, without fearing "the rate of growth" and in so doing to allow a possibility of lowering $G_h$ by 15%. For services of C at 400-500°
CARD:	5/6

H - 14

39213  
S/123/62/000/014/020/020/  
A004/A101

18.111

AUTHOR: Durmala, Zdzislaw

TITLE: Casting manganese steel modified with titanium at high temperatures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 14, 1962, 5 - 6,  
abstract 14033 ("Przegl. odlewn." 1961, v. 11, no. 11, "Biul. inform".  
v. 11, no. 11 - 12, 23 - 24; Polish)

TEXT: Ordinarily Mn-steel (Hutfield steel) is cast at a temperature  $\leq 1,470^{\circ}\text{C}$ . since steel cast at higher temperatures has a low strength and becomes brittle. Experimental investigations at the Steel Castings Department of the Foundry Institute (Polish People's Republic) proved that Mn-steel with 0.02 - 0.2% Ti can be poured at temperatures up to  $1,550^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while the strength and ductility of the metal are increased, to a considerable extent after hardening. Mn-steel with 0.2% Ti, cast at  $1,550^{\circ}\text{C}$  and hardened, has the following parameters:  
 $\sigma_b = 75 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ ,  $\delta_b = 30\%$ ,  $\psi = 30\%$ ,  $a_k = 15 \text{ kgm/cm}^2$ , compared to  $60 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ , 15%, 15% and  $9 \text{ kgm/cm}^2$  respectively for steel without Ti. Other modifiers - Zr, Al, Na, Ca - did not yield positive results. Some of them, like Al and Ca, promote the formation of a more favorable structure in the ingot, with crushed grains and a

Card 1/2

Casting manganese steel modified with...

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A004/A101

limited zone of transcrystallization, but do not ensure good mechanical properties. It is necessary to revise the former production technology of Mn-steel castings to improve the casting quality and make them cheaper.

Ya. Polyakov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

DURMALA, Zdzislaw

Increased temperature founding range of Hadfield cast  
steel through inoculation. Prace inst odlew 11 no.4:  
327-354 '61 [Publ. '62]

1. Zaklad Staliwa, Instytut Odlewnictwa, Katowice.

BUCIEWICZ, Jan., doc., dr.; DURMALA, Zdzislaw, mgr., inz.;  
WOJTASIK, Jan, mgr., inz.

From the activities of the Foundry Institute. Przegl odlew  
11 no.11: Biul. Inf:21-24 '61.

DURMALA, Zdzislaw, mgr inz.

Effect of titanium in Hadfield cast steel. Przegl odlew 13  
no.7:182-187 Jl '63.

JAMROZ, L., dr inz.; DURMALA, Z.

Review of publications. Przegl odlew 14 no.6:190-191  
Je '64.

DURMALA, Z., mgr inz.

Evaluation of casting properties of steel. Przegl odlew 14  
no.11: Suppl: Biul inf inst odlew 14 11/12:21-22 '64.

DURMALA, Z., mgr inz.

Effect of evolution on the grain edges on the mechanical properties of Hadfield cast steel. Przegl odlew 15 no.3:  
Suppl:Biul inf inst odlew 15 no.3/4:5-6 '65.

DURMANENKO, I.V.

ZHELDAK, B.G., fel'dsher (Smolevichi Minskoy oblasti) DURMANENKO, I.V.  
fel'dsher (Prudishchi Vladimirovskoy oblasti) YAVTUSHENKO, I.N.  
SAUTIN, I.G., fel'dsher (Megrino Vologodskoy oblasti)

How I improve my professional qualifications and broaden my  
ideological and political outlook; from articles submitted for  
the contest. Fel'd. i akush. no.6:55-58 Je '55. (MLBA 8:8)

1. Khalturinskaya sel'skaya bol'nits Poltavskoy oblasti (for  
Yavtushenko),  
(Nurses and nursing)

1959-66 EVT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWF(t)/EWF(z)/EWP(b)/ETC(m) MJW/JD/NW/DJ  
ACC NR: AP5028410 SOURCE CODE: UR/0229/65/000/010/0043/0046

AUTHORS: Borisenko, K. I.; Durmashkin, S. Sh.; Studenko, D. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: The possibility of eliminating greasing in longitudinal launching of ships from inclined building slips

SOURCE: Sudostroyeniye, no. 10, 1965, 43-46

TOPIC TAGS: ship construction, ship building/ ShKh15 steel

ABSTRACT: A new method for launching ships from inclined building slips is presented. After a discussion of possible use of solid lubricants such as teflon on the ways, these materials are discarded as impractical because of high friction coefficients. Ball and roller type cradles used by the Japanese since 1947, by the British since 1961, and (improved) by the Germans in 1962 have disadvantages such as jamming of rollers and loss of part of the balls and rollers into the harbor during launching. The authors present a new type of cradle (as per Author Certificate No. 165387, 8/V, 1964) which has the balls guided by flexible steel separators (see Fig. 1). The 90-mm diameter steel balls (ShKh15 steel) have a 2.5-ton load capacity with a 5-6 fold over-load capability. The balls are placed at constant intervals of 250 mm in two (for ships weighing < 300 tons), three (7000-8000 tons), or more (> 8000 tons) rows. Calculations performed for several ship-building yards showed that modification costs

Card 1/2

UDC: 629. 12. 002. 26

L 19398-66

ACC NR: AP5026410

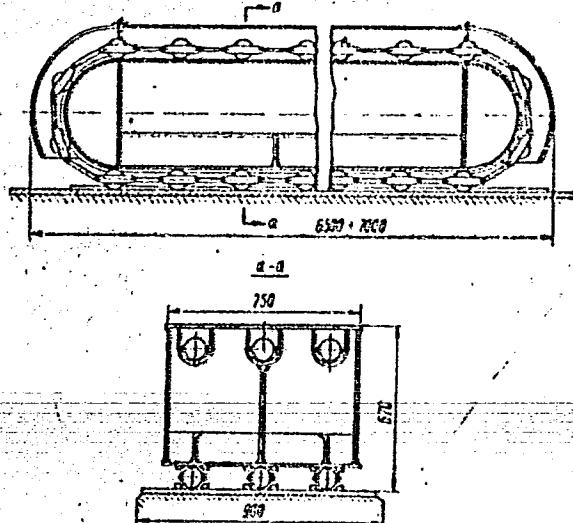


Fig. 1. Slide with ball bearing supports.

for the building slips (addition of steel races) would be recovered in 5--6 years and that elimination of the old method would save about 30 000 rubles annually. Tests have been performed with 1/6th scale models of the cradles. A friction coefficient of 0.025--0.029 was common, and the performance was excellent. These cradles could also be used for lateral ship launching or horizontal moving of large loads. Orig. art. has 4 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2 ~~DT~~

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none

LEVKOVICH, I. I.; SVESHNIKOV, N. N.; DURMASHKINA, V. V.

"On Semi-methionatic Pigments of the 3-oxythionaphthene Series--II. On the Condensation of Anils of 3-oxythionaphthene-2-aldehyde and its Vinylene Homologue from Quaternary Salts of 2-methylbenzathiasole". Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 10, No. 9, 1940. Scientific-Research Cine-Photo-Inst. Moscow, Received 27 Oct 1939.

Report U-1627, 11 Jan 52.

DURMASHKINA, V. V.

"On Polymethine Dyes of the 3-Hydroxythionaphthene. III. On some Substituted 2- $\beta'$ -Ethyl-Benzthiazolinylidene-2'-Ethylidene/-3-Oxo-2,3-Dihydrothionaphthalenes." Sveshnikov, N. M., Levkoev, I. I., and Durmashkina, V. V. (p. 198)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Osnovnoi Khimii) 1944, Volume 14, no. 3.

*THE FRENCH INQUIRIES.*

## Cyanine dyes. I. Dye derivatives of anthraquinone

1. I. Levkoey and V. A. Zhdanovskikh (Cin-Photo-lit., Moscow). *J. Gen. Chem.*, (U.S.S.R.) 1945, 215-241 (English summary).— $\alpha$ -Methylanthra-[4,5,1',2']-2-methylenanthra-[4,5,2',1']thiacetocyanine and their quaternary salts were synthesized, and from them cyanine dyes were prep'd. and examined as to optical and photographic value. The absorption max. of  $4,4',5'$ - and  $6,7,8'$ -dimethylthiacetocyanines is  $01.3\text{--}3.5$  ms. farther to the red than that of unsubstituted thiacetocyanine; the shift is 1.2 ms. greater for the first derivative than for the second. The dimethyl derivatives are less effective as sensitizers than are the corresponding dibromo derivatives, probably because of higher mol. wt. and their easier conjugation in  $\text{aq. soln.}$   $\alpha$ -Aminothiophene (11.0 g.) in 80 cc. benzene was treated with 7.31 g.  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  and refluxed for 16 min.; on cooling there was obtained 91%  $\alpha$ -methylthiophenone (I), m. 211  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . (from EtOH). Similarly, 83%  $\alpha$ -acetylaminothiophene (II), m. 237  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , was obtained from  $\beta$ -aminothiophene and  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  in  $\text{AcOEt}$ . I (4.1 g.) was ground with 3 g.  $\text{P}_2\text{S}_5$  and carefully fused at 180° for 1-1.5 min. with stirring; the ground melt was boiled with 200 cc. EtOH, and the filtrate稀d. with 800 cc. 5%  $\text{NaOH}$ , filtered, the filtrate neutralized with dil.  $\text{AcOH}$ , and the product ppt'd. by blowing with  $\text{CO}_2$ ;  $\alpha$ -thiocyanatoanthraquinone (III) was obtained, m. 160  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; somewhat better yield was obtained by condensation in boiling xylene. Crystn. from EtOH gave the pure product, m. 177.7  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  (III). Treatment of III as above (fusion temp. 200-10°) gave 40%  $\beta$ -thiocyanatoanthraquinone (IV), m. 211-22  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  (from EtOH). III (10.01 g.) in 100 cc. hot EtOH was treated with 128 cc. 5%  $\text{NaOH}$ , filtered, and cooled; for 4-5 hr. **PHOTOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION**

The filtrate was added dropwise at  $5^{\circ}$  to  $25\text{ g}$  K<sub>2</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub> in 150 cc. water; the mix. was allowed to stand overnight, and filtered, and the solid dried; crystal. from EtOH with hexane gave 10% *2-methoxybenzo-4,5,1'-triazole*, m. 161.2° (VI), further crystal. increased the m.p. 2°. Heated with excess Et<sub>3</sub>P-*p*-toluenesulfonate to 160–70° for 6 hr. gave 62% of the quaternary salt (VII), m. 226.7° (decomp.) after crystal. from EtOH. Treatment of its aq.-EtOH soln. with KI gave the *ethiodide* (VIII), m. 232.7° (decomp.). IV by an analogous series of reactions gave 80% *2-methoxybenzo-4,5,1'-triazole*, m. 162.7° (from EtOH). (VIII), this was converted as above into the *Et<sub>3</sub>P-p-toluenesulfonate*, m. 221.8° (decomp.), and *ethiodide*, m. 236.0° (decomp.). The dimethylthiocarbonylides were prep'd. from ethyl *p*-toluenesulfonates of the aryltriazoles and the corresponding esters of orthoformic and orthoethoic acids in pyridine at  $105^{\circ}$ ; the dyes were purified by crystal. from EtOH, MeOH, or CHCl<sub>3</sub>. The following dyes were prep'd. from VI and VIII: *3,3'-diethyl-4,5,6'-dimethyl-β,β'-thiocarbonylamine-p-toluenesulfonate* (85%), m. 251–2° (from CHCl<sub>3</sub>), deep green with golden sheen; *3,3'-diethyl-9-methyl-4,5,6'-dimethyl-β,β'-thiocarbonylamine-p-toluenesulfonate* (11.5%), m. 225° (from MeOH), deep green with coppery sheen; *3,3'-diethyl-6,6'-dimethyl-β,β'-thiocarbonylamine-p-toluenesulfonate* (85%), m. 265° (from EtOH), brown; *3,3'-diethyl-9-methyl-6,6'-dimethyl-β,β'-thiocarbonylamine-p-toluenesulfonate* (45%), m. 238° (from EtOH), brown with bronze lustre. By pptn. with NaCl and Na<sub>2</sub>S from aq. MeOH, the corresponding halides were prep'd.: *3,3'-diethyl-4,5,4',5'-dimethyl-β,β'-thiocarbonylamine*

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## **ASA-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION**

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610015-2

*thiocarbonyl, deep green, m. 210-12° (decomp.) from MeOH; 3,3'-diethyl-4,5,6',7'-dianaphtho(β,β')thiacarbonyl iodide, deep blue, m. 243-5° (decomp.) from MeOH; 3,3'-diethyl-4,5,6',7'-dianaphtho(β,β')thiacarbonyl iodide, brown, m. 238-40° (decomp.) from EtOH; 3,3'-diethyl-9-methyl-6,6',7'-dianaphtho(β,β')thiacarbonyl iodide, deep green, m. 104-5° (decomp.) from CHCl<sub>3</sub>; 3,3'-diethyl-9-methyl-6,6',7'-dianaphtho(β,β')thiacarbonyl chloride, deep green with gold luster, decomp., 230° (from CHCl<sub>3</sub>); VI (0.40 g.) and 0.11 g. malondialdehyde diamine in 6 cc. pyridine were allowed to stand for 24 hrs.; 0.1 g. piperidine was added and after 48 hrs. the pptd. 3,3'-diethyl-6,5,6',5'-dianaphtho(β,β')thiacarbonyl p-toluenesulfonate was filtered off and washed with EtOH and Et<sub>2</sub>O, yield 38%; bronze needles (from CHCl<sub>3</sub>) m. 212-11° (decomp.). It was obtained in lower yields by analogous condensation in Ac<sub>2</sub>O with NaOAc or with ethyl acetoacetate diethyacetal in pyridine; by analogous means there was obtained (20%) 3,3'-diethyl-6,6',7'-dianaphtho(β,β')thiacarbonyl *p*-toluenesulfonate, m. 248-50° (decomp.) from MeOH, as shiny bronze needles. By the use of diam of glutaraldehyde there was obtained 3,3'-diethyl-4,5,4',5'-dianaphtho(β,β')thiacarbonyl *p*-toluenesulfonate, m. 202-4° (decomp.) from MeOH, (60%), as shiny bronze needles; 3,3'-diethyl-6,6',7'-dianaphtho(β,β')thiacarbonyl *p*-toluenesulfonate, m. 196-6° (decomp.) from MeOH (80%), as copper-red plates. VI (0.15 g.) in 20 cc. EtOH was heated with 0.01 g. quinoline ethoxide, 0.05 g. Na in 2 cc. abs. EtOH was added, the mixt. was refluxed for 0.5 hr., and cooled; there was obtained 71% 3,3'-diethyl-4,5-naphtho(β,β')thio-4'-isopropenyl iodide, green-brown needles, m. 250-1° (decomp.) from MeOH; analogously there was obtained 75% 3,3'-diethyl-6,7-naphtho(β,β')thio-4'-isopropenyl iodide, red needles, m. 307-8° (decomp.) from MeOH. Condensation of VI with *p*-Me<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>CHO in EtOH in the presence of piperidine at reflux gave, on cooling and addn. of Et<sub>2</sub>O, a tarry ppt. which was dissolved in EtOH and treated with aq. KI to yield 2-*p*-dimethylaminostyrylthio-[4,5,1',2']thiazole iodide, deep violet prisms, m. 201-7° (decomp.) from EtOH; its ab. max. in MeOH was 435.0 m<sub>λ</sub>.*

C. M. Kosolapoff

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*Cyanine dyes by*

*reaction with K<sub>3</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub> gave 2-anthraquinone derivatives*

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610015-2"

LEVKOYEV, I.I.; SVESHNIKOV, N.N.; GIPP, N.K.; DURMASHKINA, V.V.; BARVYN', N.S.

Studies in the field of cyanine dyes. Part 14: Some thiacyanines  
containing ethyl or isopropyl groups in the heterocyclic residues.  
Trudy NIKFI no.40:5-11 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

(Cyanines)(Dyes and dyeing)

LEVKOYEV, I.I.; DURMASHKINA, V.V.

Studies in the field of cyanine dyes. Part 16: Some properties  
of the quaternary salts of 9-methylphenanthridine. Trudy NIIFI  
no.40:21-25 '60, (MIRA 15:2)  
(Cyanines)(Dyes and dyeing)

VOMPE, A. F.; LEVKOYEV, I. I.; TURITSYNA, N. F.; DURMASHKINA, V. V.;  
IVANOVA, L. V.

Reactions of pyridinium salts. Part 3: Interaction of bromocyanides  
of pyridinium bases with amines. Zhur. ob. Khim. 34 no.6:1758-  
1771 Je '64.  
(MIRA 17:7)  
1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut i  
Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

DURMISHIAN, M.G.

On certain neuro-endocrine correlations in the case of the action on  
the organism of small doses of ionizing rays. Contributions to the  
problem concerning the neuro-endocrine mechanism of autoregulation of  
the internal medium constancy of the body. Rumanian M Rev. no.1:  
144-154 Ja-Mr '61.

1. Department of Biological Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences,  
Moscow.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM radiation effects)  
(ENDOCRINE GLANDS radiation effects) (RADIOISOTOPES)  
(CHOLINESTERASE blood) (ACETYLCHOLINE metabolism)

DZIDZIGURI, Archil Amvrosiyevich; MUSKHELISHVILI, Vakhtang Levanovich;  
KUTATELADZE, Aslan Aleksandrovich; ONIANI, Shurman Il'ich;  
Prinimali uchastiye: MATIKASHVILI, T.I.; DURMISHIDZE, N.Sh.;  
KERSIEN, I.O., otv. red.; D'YAKOVA, G.B., red.izd-va;  
LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Simultaneous operation of mine ventilators] Sovmestnaia  
rabota shakhtrykh ventiliatorov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-  
tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 182 p.  
(MIRA 15:2)

(Fans, Mechanical) (Mine ventilation)



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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610015-2

Trifose as hydrogen acceptor in the process of deamination  
of glutamic acid during the alcohol fermentation

J. S. 1

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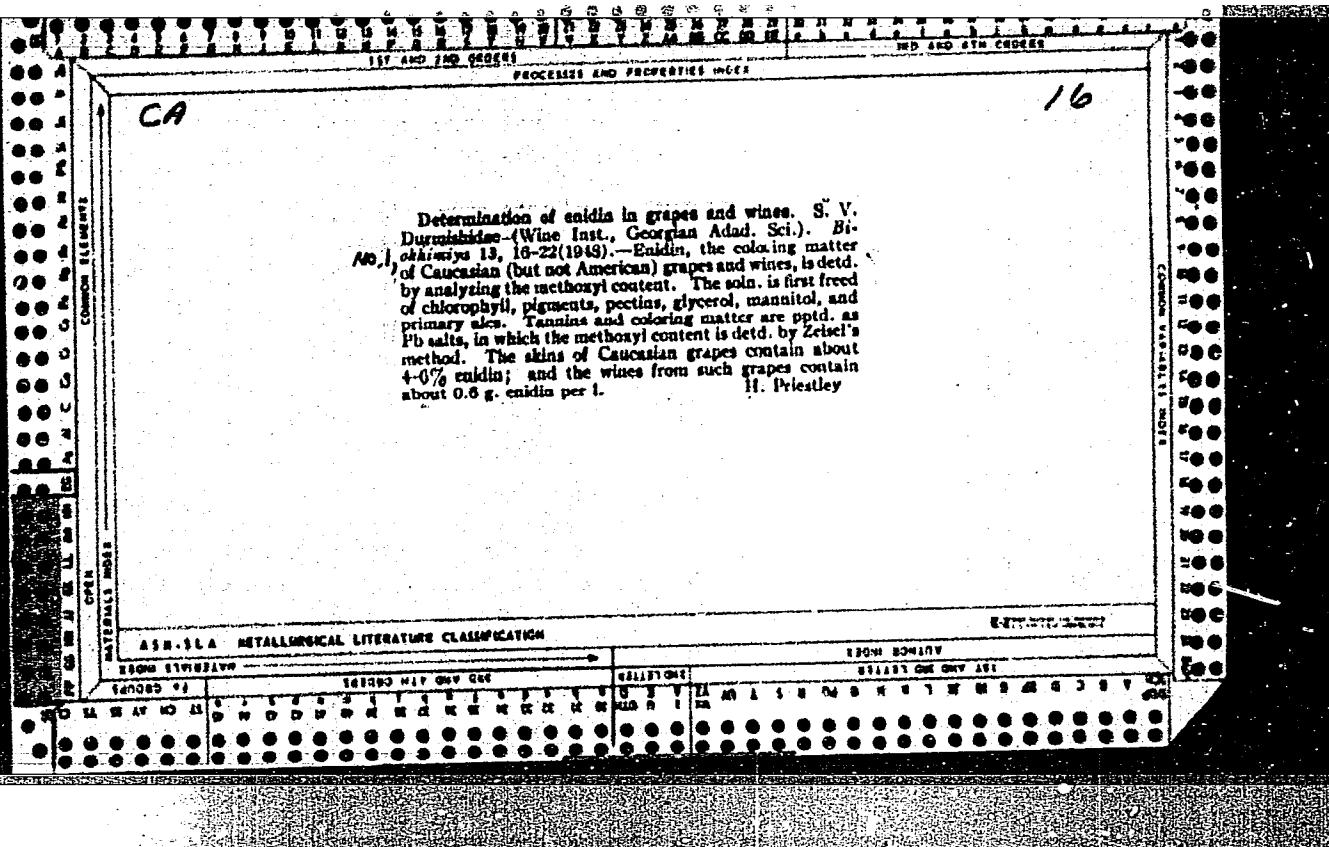
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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610015-2"

CA

No. 1  
The polyphenoloxidase of grapes and its role in wine technology. S. V. Duriashvili (Georgian Acad. Sci., U.S.S.R.). Biokhimiya 13, 58-66 (1950).—Active polyphenol oxidase (I) is present in all parts of the grape, even after 1.5 yrs. fermentation. I is absent in the wine. I is present in a strongly adsorbed condition on the grapes in an acid medium. During the fermentation process the wine is enriched by numerous substances, especially tannin, which are oxidized by I. The intensity of oxidation by I depends on the temp., pH, available O<sub>2</sub>, the size of the grape particles, and the duration of oxidation. By regulating these factors in the action of I, any desired change in the wine compo. can be attained. H. P.

C.1.

"D

d-Catechol in the composition of grape tannin. S. V. Durmishidze, Dzheladz Abad. Naub S.S.R. 73, 987-90 (1930).—Extn. of grape tannin by EtOAc and treatment with Pb(OAc)<sub>2</sub> yielded a solid, m. 175-8°, the properties of which are identical with those of d-catechol. The product obtained from various parts of different varieties of grape plants was identical, with largest concn. in the seeds, where most of it forms during ripening of the berry, with a sharp

drop in later autumn months. Materials of the flavone type are discussed as a part of the reduction-oxidation system of the plant, possibly playing a later part in wine manuf.

G. M. Kosolapoff

1. DURMISHIDZE, S.V.; CHETVERIKOVA, L.S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Grapes
7. Formation of tannin in the grapevine (in Georgian with Russian summary),  
S.V. Durmishidze, L.S. Chetverikova, Trudy Inst.vin.AM Gruz.SSR 7, 1951.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953. Unclassified.

CA

//E

**Physiological properties of tannin and coloring materials of grape.** S. V. Darmishchev and V. N. Bukan. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 76, 703-6(1951).—Extn. of dried grape plants with  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , followed by extn. with wet  $\text{EtOAc}$  (15-20 days at room temp.), evapn. of the latter ext. in  $\text{CO}_2$ , and pptn. with  $\text{CHCl}_3$  gave the tannin material, which was purified by pptn. from  $\text{CHCl}_3$  (such tannins from various parts of plant are similar mixts. of catechins and their gallic esters). One specimen was prepd. by extn. with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  under conditions favoring partial oxidation. These specimens, along with *l*-gallocatechin, *d*-catechin, and epicatechin were administered in 1-mg. doses to guinea pigs, kept on a diet with 78% starch, 18% casein, 4% Osborne-Mendel salt mixt., 0.1 mg. each vitamins  $B_1$  and  $B_2$ , and 100 units vitamins A and D, along with 10 mg. ascorbic acid; controls received the latter but not the tannins. Tannins favored the accumulation of ascorbic acid in the animals and enhanced its antiscorbutic properties; in order of decreasing activity these were: *l*-gallocatechin, tannin prepns. I, *d*-catechin, tannin prep. II (both made identically); the tannin prepd. by  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  extn. was inactive. Particularly pronounced was the accumulation of ascorbic acid in the spleen and the adrenals. The activity appears to be connected with the number of phenolic OH groups in the tannins.  
G. M. Kosolapoff

1-Gallocatechin in the composition of tannins of grape  
S. V. Durnishuk (Georgian Acad. Sci.), *Dobroly Ned.*  
*Nauk S.S.R.* 77, 889-92 (1981); cf. *C.A.* 93, 7194.—The  
amorphous tannin ppt., obtained by treating a grape ext.  
with neutral Pb(OAc)<sub>2</sub>, contains a cryst. component which  
was sepd. by dissolving in excess H<sub>2</sub>O, reprecip. with 10%  
-Pb(OAc)<sub>2</sub>, soln. of the centrifuged ppt. in 10% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and  
catn. with EtOAc. The process was repeated to yield the  
pure substance identified as 1-gallocatechin (I),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -50^\circ$   
(in aq. Me<sub>2</sub>CO); *Amorptan*, m. 193-200°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -14^\circ$   
+ 1,550, absorption max. 271 nm (EtOH). The yield of I  
ranges from 45 to 84% based on total tannin. I is mainly  
found in the seeds whereas the leaves and grape skins con-  
tain the lowest amounts. The presence of other substances in  
the amorphous tannin is indicated since the summation of  
the optical activity of d-catechin (II) and I does not add up  
to the pos. optical activity of the crude material (+78°).  
Possibly, d- or dl-forms might be also present. All varieties  
of grape show a 90-100% increase of I during the period  
July-September. Contrarily, II declines to 33% over the  
same period, possibly as a result of oxidation to I.

G. M. Konoplev

DURNISHIDZE, S. V.

DURNISHIDZE, S. V. -- "Tanning Substances and Anthocyanins of a Grape Vine and of Wine." Sub 10 Apr 52, Inst of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakn, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Biological Sciences)

So: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

V A photocatalyst was used for the deactivation of the coloring substances, grapes and wines, and it was also used to reduce the color intensity of the wine. The photocatalyst was a polymer of the type PPM-1 after NaOH treatment at 50% EtOH concentration. The polymer had a molecular weight of 100,000 and a degree of polymerization of 1000. It contained 10% hydroxyl groups and 10% carboxylic acid groups. The polymer was soluble in water and ethanol. It was stable in acidic and basic environments. The polymer had a high absorption coefficient and a low scattering coefficient. It was used as a photocatalyst in the reduction of the color intensity of the wine. The reduction of the color intensity was measured by spectrophotometry at 420 nm. The reduction of the color intensity was found to be 100% at 10 minutes of irradiation time.

1. DURNISHIDZE, S. V. : KHACHIDZE, O. T.
2. USSR (600)
4. Wine and Wine Making - analysis
7. Regarding remarks on the article about photometric identification of red coloring substances. Vin. SSSR 12 no. 11. 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610015-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610015-2"

1. DURMISHIDZE, S. V.; BUKIN, V. N.; YEROFEEVA, N. N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Wine and Wine Making--Analysis
7. Biological testing of various types of wines, Dokl. AN SSSR, 88, No.1, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Unclassified.

DURMISHIDZE, S. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Biochemistry

Card : 1/1

Authors : Durmishidze, S. V. and Nutsubidze, N. N.

Title : Chromatographic investigations of tannic acid of grape vines

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 6, 1197 - 1199, June 1954

Abstract : Chromatographic investigations of tannic acid of grape vines during the ripening period revealed the presence of l-gallocatechin, dl-gallocatechin, dl-catechin and d-epicatechingallate. In addition to above mentioned components tannic acid also contains the products of conversion of these components. Six references. Graphs.

Institute : Acad. of Sc. Georg-SSR, Institute of Viti- and Viniculture

Presented by: Academician A. I. Oparin, April 1, 1954

LASHKHI, Andrey Dmitriyevich; DURMISHIDZE, S.V., red.

[Analysis of grape products] Analiz vinogradnykh produktov.  
Tbilisi, Gostekhizdat Gruzinskoi SSR, 1955. 458 p. (MIHA 12:4)  
(Grapes)

DURMISHIDZE, S. V. Tbilissi, USSR.

"Metabolism of Catechines, Anthocyanines and Flavonols in the Grape-Vine."

report submitted IV Intl. Cong. of Biochemistry, Vienna, 1 - 6 Sep 1958.

TAVADZE, F.N., ovt. red.; AGLADZE, R.I., red.; ARCHVADZE, Sh.R., red.;  
VACHNADZE, N.D., red.; GVELESTANI, G.G., red.; GUDZHEDZHAMI, B.I., red.;  
DZHANELIDZE, A.I., red.; DZOTSENIDZE, G.S., red.; DURMISHIDZE,  
S.Y. red.; KETSKHOBELI, N.N., red.; MIKELADZE, I.S., red.;  
RUBINSHTEYN, M.M., red.; TVALCHRELLIDZE, A.A., red., [deceased];;  
TSITSISHVILI, G.V., red.; SHENGELIYA, P.G., red.; FEODOT'YEV,  
K.M., red. izd-va; GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Natural resources of the Georgian S.S.R.] Prirodnye resursy  
Gruzinskoi SSR. Moskva. Vol. 1. [Metalliferous minerals] Metallicheskie  
poleznye iskopaemye. 1958. 230 p. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tiflis. Sovet po izucheniyu  
proizvoditel'nykh sil. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Gruz. SSR (for Tavadze).  
(Georgia--Ore deposits)

COUNTRY : USSR M-8  
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 19, 1958, No. 87280

AUTHOR : Durmishidze, S. V.

INST. :

TITLE : Vitamin R in Grapes and Wine.

ORIG. PUB. : Vinodeliye i vinogradarstvo SSSR, 1958,  
No 2, 15

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: //

DURMISHIDZE, S.V.; NUTSUBIDZE, N.O.

Anthocyanin pigments in grapes. Soob. AN Gruz.SSR 21 no.6:677-684  
D '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. AN GruzSSR, Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya Institut botaniki.  
(Grapes) (Anthocyanins)

DURMISHILZE, S.V.; KHACHIDZE, O.T.

Biosynthesis of amino acids in the roots of the grape. Soob. AM  
Gruz.SSR 24 no.5:533-540 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Biochimicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta botaniki AN GruzSSR,  
Tbilisi.  
(Grape) (Amino acids)

CHIKHELIDZE, S.S.; TAVADZE, F.N., akademik, otv. red; AGLADZE, R.I., red.; ARCHVADZE, Sh.R., red.; VACHNADZE, N.D., red.; GVELISIANI, G.G., red.; GUDZHEDEZHIANI, B.I., red.; DZHANELIDZE, A.I., red.; DZOTSENIDZE, G.S., red.; DURMISHIDZE, S.V., red.; KETSKHOVELI, N.N., red.; MIKELADZE, I.S., red.; RUBINSHTEYN, M.M., red.; TVALCHRELLIDZE, A.A., red.[deceased]; TSITSISHVILI, G.V., red.; SHENGELIYA, P.G., red.; FEDOT'YEV, K.M., red.izd-vs; DOROKHINA, I.N., tekhn. red.

[Natural resources of the Georgian S.S.R.] Prirodnye resursy Gruzinskoi SSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. Vol.3. [Mineral water] Mineral'nye vody. 1961. 438 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tiflis. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil. 2. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Tavadze). (Georgia—Mineral water)

DURMISHIDZE, S. V., (USSR)

"Conversions of C<sup>14</sup>-Labelled Two-Carbon  
Acids in Plant Stems and Shoots."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry  
Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

DURMISHIDZE, S.V.; PURTSELADZE, D.L.; BUACHIDZE, G.S.[translator];  
TSERETELI, G.V., red.; NINUA, K.V., red.izd-va;  
DZHAPARIDZE, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Academy of Sciences of Georgia] Akademiiia nauk Gruzinskoi  
SSR. Academie des sciences de la R.S.S. de Georgie. Tbilisi.  
1962. 70 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tiflis.  
(Academy of Sciences of Georgia)

DURMISHIDZE, S.V.

Ways of the conversion of primary and secondary products of  
alcoholic fermentation. Trudy Tbil. bot. inst. 22:271-285 '62.  
(MIRA 17:2)

DURMISHIDZE, S.V., akademik

Migration and transformations of labeled metabolites in the stems  
and shoots of plants. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.5:1200-1202 Ap '63.  
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut botaniki AN Gruzinskoy SSR i AN Gruzinskoy SSR.  
(Plants—Metabolism) (Carbon isotopes)

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DURMISHIDZE, S. V.

"Intermediate Metabolism of Glycine, Alanine and Glutamic Acid in Plants."

report submitted for 6th Intl Biochemistry Cong, New York City, 26 Jul-1 Aug 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610015-2"

DURMISHIDZE, S.V., akademik

Transformations of glycine, alanine, and glutamic acid in sprouts  
and conductive roots of plants. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.4:1003-1006  
Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut botaniki AN GruzSSR; AN GruzSSR.

DURMISHIDZE, S.V.

Pathways of the transformation of hydroxy and amino acids in  
grapes during their processing. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol.  
1 no.2:129-138 Mr-Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut botaniki AN Gruzinskoy SSR, Tbilisi.

LASHKHI, A.D., prof., doktor sel'khoz. nauk; DURMISHIDZE, S.V.,  
prof., otv. red.

[Chemistry and technology of Georgian brandy] Khimija i  
tekhnologija gruzinskogo kon'iaka. Tbilisi, Izd-vo  
Gruzinskogo sel'khoz. in-ta, 1962. 268 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN Gruzinskoy SSR (for Surmishidze).

DURMISH'YAN, A.G.

Origin of mud volcanoes in the light of recent data. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.12:21-26 '61. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni Azizbekova.

DURMISH'YAN, A.G.

Outlook for finding large gas pools in areas of mud volcanoes.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.3+23-24 '62.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M. Azizbekova.

DURMISH'YAN, A.G.

Injection of viscous oil into the formation to combat gas breakthrough and to increase oil production. Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.9:  
17-21 S '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Petroleum engineering)

DURMISH'YAN, A.G.

Measures supplementing hydraulic fracturing engineering. Azerb.  
neft.khos. 35 no.12:27-29 D '56.  
(Oil wells) (MLRA 10:3)

DURMISH'YAN, A.G.

Results of the experimental operation of a condensate gas well.  
Azerb. neft. khoz. 36 no.6:27-29 Je '57. (MLRA 10:9)  
(Apsheron Peninsula--Condensate oil wells)

DURMISH'YAN, A.G.

AUTHOR: Durmish'yan, A.G.

93-57-7-7/22

TITLE: Method for Controlling High Gas Factors and Water Floods  
in Oil Wells (Metod bor'by s vysokimi gazovymi faktorami  
i obvodnennost'yu skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1957, Nr 7, pp 25-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Available methods, including hydraulic fracturing, do not increase the yield of highly drained loose oil-bearing formations. Therefore, experiments to increase the yield of oil-bearing formation with viscous fuel injection have been conducted at oil fields of the Petroleum Production Administration of the Molotov Petroleum Industry Association (NPU Molotovneft') since the end of 1955. Thirty of the wells increased their yield after the viscous fuel injection. In some of the wells the gas factor drastically decreased and their operation without repairs was greatly prolonged (Table).

Card 1/3

Method for Controlling High Gas Factors (Cont.) 93-57-7-7/22

The tests were conducted with wells of high gas content of the Maykop series (Maykopskaya svita) at the Umbaki pool (Umbaki ploshchad') as well as with gas-free wells of the Karmaki series (Karmakinskaya svita) at Shabandag pool (Shabandag ploshchad'). Good results were obtained from viscous oil injection in water-flooded oil wells at Atashkya pool (Atashkya ploshchad') and Lokbatan pool (Lokbatan ploshchad') in the Baku oil fields. This method proved successful in wells flooded by washing water in the bore-hole area at Puta pool (ploshchad' Puta). The author concludes that 1) the injection of viscous oil is simple and that initial and repeated injections are effective, 2) the viscous oil injection method can be successfully used a) in unevenly flooded wells to decrease water inflow and increase oil yield, b) in oil wells with a high gas factor to decrease the gas yield, c) in wells

Card 2/3

Method for Controlling High Gas Factors (Cont.) 93-57-7-7/22

with declining oil yield due to formation impermeability in the borehole area, d) in artificially stimulated oil-bearing strata against air, gas, and water eruption, e) in wells with bottlenecks to prolong well operation without repairs, and f) in wells flooded by washing water in the borehole area to restore their normal operation, 3) pure water-free oil should be injected in water-flooded wells and in case of wash water floods in the bore hole area viscous oil with surface-active additives should be used; active oils are recommended for restoring the yield of gas-free oil wells and emulsions to eliminate gas eruptions, 4) the entire filter should be opened prior to the injections and the injection should be performed at a low rate by one pump, and 5) hydraulic fracturing and not viscous oil injection is most effective for the formation around the borehole area. There is one table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3 1. Oil wells-Control systems-Maintenance

DURMISH'YAN, A.G.

DURMISH'YAN, A.G.; KARAPETOV, K.A.

Hydraulic refracturing of strata. Neft. khoz. 35 no.11:67-70 N '57.  
(Azerbaijan--Petroleum engineering) (MIRA 10:11)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610015-2

DURMISH'YAN, A.G.

DURMISH'YAN, A.G.

Formation of gas and condensate gas pools in the Apsheron Peninsula.  
Azerb. neft.khoz. 36 no.9:5-9 S '57. (MIRA 11:2)  
(Apsheron Peninsula--Gas, Natural--Geology)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411610015-2"

DURMISH'YAN, A.G.

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AUTHORS:

Petrushevskiy, Ye. I., Durmish'yan, A. G. SOV/152-59-3-12/25

TITLE:

A Calculation Method for the Determination of the Dimensions  
of the Petroleum Zone in the Petroleum Deposit of the VII.  
Horizons of the Karadag Occurrence (Raschetnyy metod  
opredeleniya razmerov neftyanoy zony primenitel'no k  
zalezhi VII gorizontov mestorozhdeniya Karadag)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, 1959,  
Nr 3, pp 55-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For four years the deposit of the VII. Karadag strata has been exploited as a gas condensate. The energy in the stratum is not substituted so that the pressure drops continuously proportionally to the drawing of gas and condensate. Boring carried out in the sea 1300 m off the shore in September 1958 yielded dark oil with inconsiderable gas content. Therefore the gas condensate deposit of the VII. strata has in the anticlinal a petroleum zone located below the sea bottom. A further decrease in the gas dome might be of disadvantage for prospecting the petroleum zone as petroleum would trickle into the sand and thus be lost. The prospecting of a petroleum zone in a depth of 4000-4500 m below the sea level takes too long a time. Attempts are therefore

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made to determine the dimensions of a petroleum zone by means of calculations. From the pressure-dependent gas content of the petroleum, the specific weights, the depth of contact between mineral oil and gas and pressure drop the following formula is derived:

$$H_n = \frac{P_k - P_0 - (H_k - h_{ur}) \gamma_v}{\gamma_v - \gamma_n}$$
, where  $H_n$  denotes the unknown thickness of the petroleum stratum,  $P_k$  - the pressure at the point of contact between gas and petroleum,  $P_0$  - the atmospheric pressure,  $H_k$  - the depth of the gas-petroleum contact,  $h_{ur}$  - the water level in the bore hole,  $\gamma_v$  - the average specific weight of the bordering water in the bore hole, and  $\gamma_n$  - the specific weight of petroleum in the stratum. The extension of the petroleum deposit is trigonometrically calculated from the mean angle of inclination of the stratum of  $18^\circ$ . By substituting

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the special values determined for the bore holes a thickness of the petroleum stratum of about 390 m is calculated as well as an extension over about 1200 m. Although this calculation holds only within wide error limits it points to a considerably larger occurrence than hitherto (200-400 m extension) bored. Such an abundant occurrence calls for a rapid beginning of exploitation and the prevention of a pressure drop in the stratum in order to avoid losses in petroleum. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M. Azizbekova i NPU "Karadagneft'" (Azerbaydzha Industrial Institute imeni M. Azizbekov, and Petroleum Industry Administration "Karadagneft'")

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